THE GALLOWS TREE

Hanging of George Gary and Edward Holmes in South Carolina.

MURDER AND OUTRAGE.

The Stolid Death of a Colored Boy, Fourteen Years Old.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BEAUPORT, S. C., Nov. 21, 1879. Precisely at half-past twelve o'clock George Gary was taken from his cell and, attended by thre colored men, his faithful spiritual advisers, mounted the main stairway leading into the loft of the jail, where was constructed the gallows on which he was to suffer death. Gary was dressed in a new suit of black, with a clean white shirt and socks. He joined feelingly in the religious songs and service, assisted by the attendants, and only gave way to He acknowledged that he had struck the blow which had killed Cyrus Brown after the latter had stabled him in the shoulder with a kuife, and while, as he thought, he was in danger of being

struck a second time.

At twelve o'clock the Sheriff entered the apart ment with his deputy. The prisoner nervously gazed at the door when the officers appeared, and to the place of execution with one on each side of him, followed by his spiritual guides. A hole cut in the ceiling of the second floor constituted the space through which the drop was made, giving a fall of eight feet. To a heavy beam across the rafters of the roof hung the rope and noose, at-rafters of the roof hung the rope and noose, at-tached to a large iron staple. All had been arranged within the past two days. Gary ate a hearty supper and relished his breakfast this morning. In reply to the Sheriff he stated he was prepared to meet his doom. The Sheriff read the warrant and the respite which postponed his the gallows, which was a more step from the dungeon, he gave vent to the most fervent prayers. He was bound hand and foot and the black cap was drawn over his face. A breathless silence ensued.

geon, he gave vent to the most fervent prayers. He was bound hand and foot and the black cap was drawn over his face. A breathless silence ensued. There was a sharp tension upon the cord and a sudden thud and the body of Gary dropped three feet through the floor. A convulsion or two shook his frame and in twenty minutes the jail physician pronounced him dead with his neck broken.

THE BROWN MURDER.

George Gary was in years a mere lad, his age being between nineteen and twenty. His height was five deet seven inches and he was a pure type of the African race. His face was prepossessing and wore a pleasant, good humored expression that seemed to belie very much one who was condemned to die for the wilful murder of his fellow man. Ho was born at Spring Island, Beaufort county, and was the third of four sons, his mother still living at the place of his birth. At an early age he removed to Paris Island, and about two years ago he entered the service of Mr. Thomas R. Heyward as a ploughman, on his rice plantation, "Laurel Hill," about twelve miles from Hardeeville, near the Savannah River. On the 9th of March, 1879, the day on which the fatal deed was committed, the prisoner, while engaged in harrowing a stumpy pleee of land, broke several of the teeth from the harrow and was told by Mr. Heyward that he must be more careful. Later in the day Cyrus Brown, the murdered man, a negro about thirty-five years of age, who occupied the position of foreman of the plough hands on the plantation, came up to where Gary was working and began to censure him for breaking the harrow. He was not, it appears, very choice in his language toward Gary, who warned him not to curse him again, as he had already informed Mr. Heyward of the matter and did not consider that Brown had any authority in the premises. Still later in the day fr. Wiggins, the overseer was present, took the opportunity to tell him about the breaking of the harrow, and added that Gary had been ill treating his mules. This invoked upon Gary's head a fresh burst of abus

He, ward ordered it. After warning Brown that he untended to have his money Gary says that if wilked off and was followed by Brown, who overtook him and told him that it he did not dry up about the money he would "cut his liver out." During the discussion which followed Gary says that Brown drew a knife and stabbed him in the shoulder, indicting a severe wound. Gary then ran off across a little bridge near by and pulled up a roller from one of the rice trunks. This roller was a piece of pine wood two feet long by two inches in diameter. Having armed himself with this weapon he returned to attack Brown, but was stopped before he reached him by a colored man named John Johnson. Gary and Brown then separated and went into their respective houses.

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THE FATAL PROVOCATION.

About half an hour later Gary went into the house of a colored man named William Holly, and while he was there Cyrus Brown entered the room of William Judge, who occupied a part of the same building. Gary, being separated from Brown by only a thin partition, heard him bragging about having cut him and run him off. Brown then came out of the house, and, in the hearing of Gary, repeated what he house, and, in the hearing of Gary, repeated what he house, and, in the hearing of Gary, repeated what he had said, remarking to a man named Jack Moultrie, who was beating rice near the door, that he intended to "cut the liver out of Gary" if he said anything more about money to him. Gary says he then stepped up to Brown and asked him if he meant what he said. Brown replied that he did mean it and at the same time drew out his knife. Gary says he repeated the question three times and, being answered by Brown in the same way cach time, he raised the roller which he still held in his hand and stouch him on the head with it. Brown immediately fell to the ground and died the next morning drom concussion of the brain.

THE THIALS.

This is the prisoner's version of the affair. In

diately fell to the ground and died the next morning from concussion of the brain.

THE TRIALA.

This is the prisoner's version of the affair. In contradiction of this statement, however, Jack Moultrie, who witnessed the fatal blow, testified on the trial that while Brown was talking to him Gary came up steathfuly behind Brown and struck him on the head without a word of warning or without the slightest provocation. The testimony of this witness was the pivotal evidence of the case, and to make the circumstances still stronger against the accused several other witnesses corroborated Moultrie's statement, while, on the other hand, the statement of the prisoner was the only testimony adduced on the part of the defence. Gary had two trials. The first, which was held on the 20th of March, resulted in a mistrial; and the last, which was held in June, resulted in a conviction of willful murder, by a jury of two white and ten colored men. Efforts were made by the prisoner's counsel, who acted under the appointment of the Court without fee or reward, to gain a respite in order to introduce testimony to show that the fatal blow was not struck from behind. This boon when obtained, however, proved of no avail.

EDWARD HOLMES, A NEGRO FOURTEEN YEARS OLD, SUFFERS DEATH ACCORDING TO LAW. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Union Court House, S. C., Nov. 21, 1879. Edward Holmes, a colored boy about fourteen years old, was hanged at one o'clock to-day in the county jail, in the presence of the proper officers and ten respectable citizens. His crime was the outraging of the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Humphries, agod three years, on the 23d of last July. Before the drop fell he confessed his guilt, but said that he did not think that he ought to be hanged. His neck was broken and he died instantly. He did not seem to appreciate his position and was not inclined to talk. None of his relatives were present to receive his body, although they live here. There was no excitement and very few country people were in town—an unusual circumstance. The Rev. R. D. Smart, pastor of the white Methodist Church, was very kind and attentive to the prisoner. Opinion was divided as to the question whether one of his age should be langed for the crime. Unawalling efforts were made to have the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

His.

A BRUTAL OFFENSE.

Holmes was not regarded by those who knew him as being ordinarily bright intellectually, although up to the time of the perpetration of the crime for which he has forfeited his life he was never known to transgress any of the laws of the State. When he committed the crime he was employed on the farm of Mr. Humphries to do chores and scullion work. He had always been found faithful and amiable, and had on several occasions been intrusted with the care of Mr. Humphries' listic

daughter. On the 23d of July last Mr. and Mrs. Humphries attended a camp meeting about a mile and a half from their house, leaving their little girl at home under the charge of the negro. Upon the return of the parents in the afternoon the child was found lying upon the floor in a semi-conscious condition and bearing indications of having been roughly handled. As soon as she was sufficiently calm to do so she related to her mother how she had been abused Holmes in the meantime had left the scene of his crime and fled from the county. As soon as the facts of the outrage became known a number of Humphries neighbors got together and started off in pursuit of the fugitive, but he was not found. About two weeks afterward he was arrested in an adjoining county. He was tried at the September term of the Superior Court of Union and convicted and sentenced to be hanged on Movember 21. After his conviction he was removed from the county jail to the penitentiary, to prevent the people from lynching him.

EXECUTIONS BY ELECTRICITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In advocating the abolition of hanging in favor of one of the painless modes of death known to science the Herald is doing genuinely good work. The subject is one that is frequently discussed among scientific men, and there is a well founded belief that the electric discharge could be used so as com pletely to divest executions of the horrors attendir heir bungling performance and to insure instan tangous death to the criminal. In one of his pub lished lectures Professor Tyndall has considered the physiological effects of lightning, which is identical in nature with, though of course vastly different in intensity from, the discharge of an electrical bat tory, and he explains quite fully the rationale of the painless death due to lightning stroke. The seat of nsation, Professor Tyndall says, is the brain, and to it the intelligence of any impression made upon the nerves has to be transmitted before this im-pression can become manifest in consciousness. the celebrated German physicist, has proved that it travels at the rate of about one hundred feet per second or at proximately one-tenth the velocity of sound in air. Helmholtz has also shown that it takes at least one-tenth of a second for the brain to put itself in order to perceive—that is to say, sup-posing a person to cut his finger one-tenth of a sec-ond elapses before the brain finds it out and the sensation of pain follows. Now, if an injury can be inflicted which will destroy life in less than one-tenth of a second it is evident that the victim will, to use an apt vulgarism, "never know what hurt him."

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It will at once occur to many that a rife bullet piercing the brain will satisfy the above requirement. Such a projectile travels at the rate of some four-teen hundred teet per second, and, allowing for retardation due to overcoming the increased resistance, it would not occupy more than 1-1,000 of a second in traversing the brain. Hence, we should expect men thus killed to die instantaneously, and this supposition is abundantly substantiated by the fact that on every battle field on men are found dead, yet in the very act of biting a cartringe, ramming home a charge or in persectly life-like attitudes. Usually in such cases it is proved that the fatal bullet has penetrated the brain and blotted out existence before the victim had time to make the smallest movement in recognition of the injury.

A flash of lightuing—or the electric discharge—occurs in the hundred thousandth part of a second—that is, it is a hundred times more rapid than the rife bullet, and its deadly effects are proportionately quicker. The person struck dies within a period so infinitesinal that it is beyond our imagination. It is a currous fact that Professor Tyndall once came very nearly demonstrating in his own person the deadly yet painless efficacy of the electric discharge. He states that, while lecturing before a large audience, he accidentally touched a wire leading from a battery of fifteen Leyden jars. The discharge passed through his body. In describing his sensations he dwells on the point that "iffe was absolutely blotted out for a very sensible interval without consciousness being in the least degree implicated."

It remains now to consider how the electric discharge could be produced and adapted to the purpose of the law. Fortunately hib produced that the menipulator is prostrated. The Stevens Institute of Technology of

key protrade. The adjustment should be such that the discharge could not occur until the key was pressed, and this could be prevented by locking the latter in place so that it could be released only by the Sheriff. The condemned would be brought before the legal witnesses in the usual manner. The medical attendant would attach the wires, probably at the base of the brain or each side of the spine. At the proper moment the Sheriff would press the discharging key and all would be over. No writhing form danging from a rope, no failure of traps, no breakage of the cord, no possible eternity of torture during the quarter second occupied in falling before the noose tightons, no strangulation, but a simple and certain extinction of life.

The question has been asked me how it would be known that death had surely taken place. First, by the fact that the energy of the available discharge must be ascertained to be ample for the purpose, and to reach some reliable data relative to this experiments on the lower animals, without Mr. Bergh's consent, probably, would be needed. Some experiments of this sort have already been made by Dr. B. W. Richardson, of London, with the object of determining signs of death after lightning stroke. These he sums up as absence of all indication of motion of the heart—absence of reflex action, decrease of animal temperature in the cavities to the temperature of water left exposed to the surrounding air, absence of color in semi-transparent structures, rigidity of muscles, coagulation of blood in the veins and decomposition.

As the law does not take life for revenge, but in order to deter others from, committing murder, the possible moral influence of death by electricity is to be considered. It will, perhaps, be sufficient to point out that the methods of causing death which have been most mysterious and concealed. Of all natural phenomena those due to electricity are both he most imposing and the least understood—the lightning stroke is surrounded by the grossest superstitions. In the minds

FOURTEEN YEARS FOR MURDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 21, 1879. negro woman named Barbara Gordon, wite of Max Gordon, who, with her paramour, Miles White-hurst, murdered her husband near Bower's Hill, on the night of the 20th of August last, was to-day tried in the County Court and convicted and sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment in the Pen itentiary. The same sontence was given to White-hurst. He has confessed, since his incarceration in the Ponitentiary, that he murdered foordon with a spade, and that Barbara helped him to carry the body down the hill and bury it in the ground, where it was found.

SIX YEARS FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1879. Patrick Hartz, on trial here for the murder of Daniel Burke, in September, 1877, was to-night convicted of manslaughter in the second degree and sentenced to six years in the Auburn State Prison.

EXTRADITED FOR MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 21, 1879. Frank Merillo, otherwise Barilli, was before Judge Ludiow this morning, on a requisition from the Governor of New Jersey and a warrant of extradimurder in Jersey City in killing a schoolboy by hit-ting him with a stone, during a disturbance between a number of schoolboys and Barilli and other Italians, who were street musicians. Proof was made of his identity, and Juage Ludiow ordered him to be delivered into the custody of Captain Mullany, of the Jersey City police, to be taken to that city for trial.

A BOY MURDERER ON TRIAL.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Nov. 21, 1879. The trial of William Brown, a twelve-year-old col; ored lad, for the murder of his playmate in Wilmington in June last, commenced here to-day. The deed occurred during a basevall dispute, the weapon being a bat.

Evidence Disclosed by Mary Stannard's Dress.

A MEDLEY OF TESTIMONY.

Action of the Accused at the Coroner's Inquest.

The testimony in the Hayden trial deepens in increst. The State has nearly concluded its experi evidence, and the witnesses who have been called for several days past have told stories bearing closely upon the actual events of the trag edy. A lady who resided opposite the house of the accused clergyman told to-day of before the murder, and related the discovery in the pocket of the girl, after her death, of an article having a peculiar significance. The testi-mony of Hayden before the Coroner's inquest was mony of Hayden before the Coroner's inquest was related this afternoon, and was of great interest, as it gave his story before suspicion was fairly directed against him. The comment made on Hayden's smile, observed when old Mr. Stannard was weeping yesterday, when relating the finding of Mary's corpse, has greatly annoyed the accused. He says that if any change of countenance was noticeable at the time, it was due to a remark of his wife, who sat beside him, on a subject not connected with the

The first witness called this morning was Mrs. resided at Rockland, immediately opposite Mr. Hayden's house. She is a young woman with sharp black eyes, and was entirely self-possessed. She tes-ified that on the morning of the day before the mur-der she saw Mary Stannard at Mr. Haydon's house about eight o'clock, and again three hours later. In the afternoon she made a third visit to the clergyman's house and obtained a rake. The object of the State in putting in this testimony was to show that Mary called to see Hayden at three differwith him about her condition.

Continuing, Mrs. Stevens said she saw Hayden when he drove away to Middletown the next morning and again when he returned. The third time was in the afternoon, about four o'clock. He was in his potato patch, and there was nothing un-usual in the appearance of his clothing. On this day Mary Stannard came twice to Hayden's house during the forencon. After the tragedy witness went to Mary's house, and during the night assisted in removing the blood-stained clothing and placing upon the body other garments. Witness took charge of Mary's clothing, and has since kept it. The garments were of the plainest character, the draws of calico.

dress of calico.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

"What was in the pocket?"

Mr. Watrous—We object,
Judge Harrison thereupon dropped the question for the time, and said the State offered the dress and chemise to show the character of the blood stains, and as showing that the wound must have been inflicted when the girl was lying in the position in which the body was found.

Mr. Watrous—Is the clothing in the same condition now as then?"

which the body was found.

Mr. Watrous—Is the clothing in the same condition now as then?

"The dress has been steeped in water, but blood stains yet remain," replied Mr. Weller:

"Well, then, why do you want to introduce these washed clothes? You showed the jury the character of the blood stains by witnesses who saw the corpse where it was found."

"We wanted to put in the dress, as we had apprehended that the defence would endeavor to show that the blood stains were different from the descriptions given by our witnesses."

"We hadn't the remotest idea of doing so," replied Mr. Watrous.

Mr. Watrous.

"Well, then, the dress stains can be thrown away
with the mysterious blood stained knife which the
defence has introduced into this case—that knife
found near the body, which nobody knows anything

about."
"Yes, and the dress can follow your arsenical crystals up into the air." (Lsughtar.)
After some further controversy Mr. Watrous alleged that the object of this whole line of inquiry was to bring out the contents of the pocket. He objected to anything of the kind.
According to the testimony at the first trial the articles found in the pocket were a handkerchief and a folded towel of a kind and shape used by women exclusively. The claim of the State is that this was taken by the girl with her in view of the promise by Hayden that "quick medicine" was to be furnished her.

her.

Mr. Waller argued in favor of the admissibility of the evidence and Mr. Watrous that testimony as to the contents of the pocket was wholly irrelevant, in that they bore no relation to the cause of the murder. Chief Justice Park—We think that whatever the girl had on her person at the time of the homicide may be shown.

Mr. Watrous—You will blesse note that

the contents of the pocket was wholly irrelevant, in that they bore no relation to the cause of the murder. Chief Justice Park—We think that whatever the girl had on her porson at the time of the homicide may be shown.

Mr. Watrous—You will please note our exceptions. Witness continued:—"Mrs. Loren Stevens and myself examined her pocket are found a hand-kerchief, a folded towal and three or four small sticks about as large as matches." [The clothing and contents of the pocket were produced and examined by counsel.] "Upon the bosom of her dress were three pins, including one large satety" pin. Whan the clothing was removed we found blood on the face, neck, breast and back."

"Did you know about Mary's face being poisoned with ivy a few months before her death?"

"Yes, and it was covered with solid cruptions, but no marks were visible just before her death. I met her frequently and conversed with her."

The point of this was that the State believed that the defence would claim that this poisoning accounted for the marks found on Mary's cheek after death, and which the State alleges were made by the mails of Hayden's brogar.

On cross-examination Mr. Jones first touched on this point and asked whether the witness had spoken to Mary for several weeks before her death. Mr. Waller objected to the question covering the intimacy, and Mr, Jones changed it so as to draw morely the fact whether the witness had seen her close by. Mrs. Stevens replied that Mary called at her house on an errand three weeks before her death and no marks of the poisoning were then visible. Witness continued:—"The towel is not exactly in the condition if was when I first saw it. Some pieces appear to have been cut out near the edge. Mary had for a long time prior to the tragedy been a frequent visitor at Mr. Hayden's house."

The State having drawn from the witness knew when Mr. Hayden granding Hayden's house, when the subject of the face is presented to drawing anything regarding Hayden's habits from this witness, and the Court ruled that it w

Professor White. To the existence of this ovarian tumor the State ascribes Mary's belief that she was pregnant.

HAYDEN'S STONY AT THE INQUEST.

Gilbert E. Stone, the Coroner who called the jury which investigated the death of Mary Stannard, tostined that the jury met late on the Tuesday night of the tragedy, and before daylight next morning made with lanterns a careful search of the ground around where the body was found to discover the instrument of death. During Wednesday Hayden, against whom some suspictions were directed, was called to tell his story. Witness coptinued:—

"fasked Hayden when he first saw Mary Stannard after her return from Guilford. He said on Monday afternoon, when sane called at his house. I asked if he noticed anything unusual about her appearance. He said he did; that she was down spirited or meiamcholy. I asked him, 'Did she tell you the cause of her trouble?' He replied that she did not. I asked him then when he next saw Mary. I think his reply was, 'About eleven o'clock before the murder.' I asked when he next saw her. I understood him to say at the spring a few minutes later. I asked him where he was that afternoon. He said he was in his wood lot throwing out wood. I think I asked him where he was that afternoon. He said he was in his wood lot throwing out wood. I think I asked him when he went there, and he replied, 'Atter dunner.' After I got through my questions I gave the others an opportunity to inquire. He said to one that he returned home from the wood lot after four o'clock. When I dismissed Hayden as a witness (he was not called until Wednesday) he said

"I do not remember that I requested Mr. Hayden to help to obtain a jury. After I had been called to hold the inquest I started for the Stannard house, and as I passed Hayden's he shoved up the window of his house and asked is that you, Harry' and asked me if I should want him. I replied in the affirmative, and he went up with me. He said nothing to me later during the night about asking to be excused from jury service because his wife needed him at home, she being ili. While being examined as a witness he answered all questions freely."

on radirect examination the witness said that at the inquest nothing was asked Hayden about his visit to Middletown on the morning of the murder, nor was anything said about arsenic.

The matter of Hayden halling witness from his window as he drove by was taken up and given much prominence by both prosecution and defence. Mr. Stone said that the hour was eleven o'clock at night. There were no lights in the house visible from the road, and there was no noise other than the roli of wagon wheels to attract attention.

"Had anything been said before about wanting him?"

"Had anything been said before about wanting him?"

"I don't think there had, sir."

Counsel for the defence sgain took the witness, and by a series of akiliui interrogations drew from him admissions that Hayden might naturally have been expected to be called as a winness; that when he was called the following day he answered freely and frankly, and that as nothing was said by anybody about arsenie it was a sufficient explanation of the absence of any interrogatories regarding Hayden's purchase of the package in Middletown.

IMPORTANCE OF A FEW BLIOKBERBIES.
Sylvester M. Hawley, of Madison, a half brother of the murdered girl, detailed the appearance of the corpse the evening of the tragedy, and said that partly chewed blackberries were found in the pool of blood. This was against the defence's theory that the girl might possibly have been killed eliewhere and the body removed to the place where it was found. Cortinuing, witness said that he did not testify about these berries at the first trial, although he had mentioned it to bystanders when the body was moved.

He was cross-examined with great severity as to these berries, and it was finally drawn from him that he had known early during the present trial that file was to be interrogated about them. He learned it from the counsel for the State, who read to him from a paper, and he saw one of the gentlemen last Sunday at the scene of the tragedy in Rocklaud. He dened that he had previously known that the lawyers were to be there, and said that he went to the spot only to see what visitors were there, it being frence to his dates under the cross-examination of counsel to such an extent as to greatly mar the effect of his testimony, though he stuck to his story about the berries without variation. The witness will be recalled by the State when the court reassembles to correct his blunders.

The Court adjourned until Monday next at ten o'clock.

Sessions of the court will be held next week from Monday to Wednesday inclusive, and an adjournment will probably then

GREENFIELD'S JEOPARDY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 31, 1879. Judge Daniels to-day denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Orlando Greenfield, sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of Decamber. Counsel for Greenfield will apply for a writ of error upon which to obtain a stay of proceedings and carry the case before the General Term.

FOUND DEAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21, 1879.

A sensation was created here to-day by the discovery of the dead body of a mulatto woman named Jane Mealey on the second floor of her residence in Barnes street. She has been missing for two weeks and it is supposed she has been dead that time. There are no external marks of violence. She was about sixty years old, in good circumstances, having a bank account and about \$400 worth of silver plate in the house. Her husband, who was a saloon keeper, died some years ago. Whether her death was by murder or suicide has yet to be discovered. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

PASSAIC'S TRAGEDY.

The inquest in the case of John Nieuman, whose morning of the 8th inst., was concluded yesterday at Passaic. The jury returned a verdict that John

Passaic. The jury returned a verdict that John Nieuman came to his death at the hands of Y-rman Nieuman, his sen, and that Kate Nieuman, Koman's wife, was accessory to the murder before or after the fact, of both.

When Mrs. Nieuman heard of the verdict she fainted, and it was suggested she would die. Coroner Wärner, who is a physician, was hastily summoned, but for some time she remained unconscious. At a late hour last night she was removed to the Paterson Jail, but fears are entertained of her life.

THE FEES AT NIAGARA FALLS.

A recent Canadian compilation of fees now exacted at Niagara Falls by the jobbers who control access to the principal places of interest which would be com-prised within the proposed international park makes the following exhibit of the disbursements of two persons, say a young married couple, in visiting them, without including carriage hire:—

writer in the Canadian Spectator, "the driver gets \$4.50 for himself for roping them in, and twenty-five per cent additional on all purchases of goods made while he is driving."

The same writer, assuming that the park will be

established by concurrent action of Canada and New York, and that moderate fees will be necessary for some time to provide for its mantenance, makes the following estimate of the annual revenue of the park funds on the calculation that fees would be reduced

following estimate of the annual revenue of the park funds on the calculation that fees would be reduced to one-quarter of their present amount:—

With the park established the same round will cost at the utmost \$2.50, thus effecting a saving of \$7.50 for two people, or \$3.75 each. Now, I have by careful inquiry at the various points satisfied myself that the number of visitors to the Fails this year, including excursionists (new in such favor with the railway companies), will amount to fully 200,000 people. Say ten per cent of these, or 20,000, come under the class referred to above, and who would if the park existed spend \$1.25 for what now costs \$5. This would effect a saving of \$75,000. Of the balance asy 100,000 people who spend now \$2.50 will with the park apend \$1.25, equal to a saving of \$125,000. Then the balance of 80,000, or people who spend now \$1 each, will with the park spend \$1.25, equal to a saving of \$125,000. Then the balance of 80,000, or people who spend now \$1 each, will with the park spend only twenty-five cents, saving seventy-five cents each, or equal to \$60,000. Thus we get an aggregate of \$260,000 per annum which will be saved to the public by the park arrangement. Then as to revonue. It must be apparent that the construction of the park and consequent removal of present abuses will largely increase the number of visitors, and 250,000 would be a safe average for the first five years of park life. Assume that they only spent \$1.25 each for the enter ound of sights, we get a revenue of \$312,500 to meet expense of maintenance and interest.

A SINGULAR ARREST.

HOW MATTHEW CLARK, OF THIS CITY, CAME TO BE LOCKED UP IN JAMAICA, L. I. The telegraph operator at the Long Island Railroad

depot, Far Rockaway, on Monday last sent word to the depot agent at Jamsics to arrest a man whom the conductor of the four o'clock train would point out to him. The man was accordingly arrested and locked up. He gave the name of Matthew Clark, and his residence as No. 1,445 Second avenue, this city. locked up. He gave the name of Matthew Clark, and his residence as No. 1,445 Second avenue, this city. The occasion for his arrest was as follows:—A. Mrs. Connelly, of Rockaway, lost in the Rockaway depot a pocketbook containing two ien dollar bills, three one dollar bills, a trade dollar and a fifty cent piece. The pocketbook was afterward found near by, emptied of its contents, and hence the order from the operator to arrest Mr. Clark, who was in the depot when the purse was lost. That evening he was arraigned before Justice Betts. In his pockets were found some \$50. In one lower pocket of his vest three one dollar bills, a trade dollar and a fifty cent piece, and in the upper pocket a ten dollar bill. He was committed for examination on Tuesday, when ex-Judge Busteed appeared for him. Offers of settlement had been made to him and to his counsel if he would return the money to Mrs. Councily, but he refused to comply, find insisted that he had no money that was not honestly his own. Mrs. Connoily had never made a charge of any kind against him. She had refused to attend court as a witness, and when the case was adjourned to Wednesday afternoon she said in a most positive manner that she would never enter the court room again. Mr. Clark was remanded to his cell, but at about midnight, for some reason now unexplained, as the officers could not be found yesterday, he was turned out of it. On Wednesday he appeared voluntarily for examination. An officer, who said he thought he recognized him as "Brocky George," a netorious pickpoczet, was sent to New York to make inquiries, and reported back that so far as he had been able to learn Mr. J. E. Brooks, of the firm of Brocks Brothers, this city, appeared in Court and testified that Clark was a trustworthy man and had been in the firm's service for more than thirty years. The case was sent to the Sessions. Suits for false imprisonment will be instituted. RIVER'S SECRET.

Strange Whispers Around the Battery Regarding the South American's Beath.

A FRUITLESS POST-MORTEM.

Police Officials Still Groping for a Clew to the Mystery.

"I think he died from drowning," said Deputy Coroner Dr. Miller yesterday at the Morgue, after making a careful examination of the bedy of the South American which was thrown up by the water on the Battery wall the day before yesterday. "I see no evidences of ill-usage on the man and there is abundant proof of hew he died. What preceded that is of course a mystery and one I am much interested in solving. The stomach was completely empty, showing he had not eaten for several hours before he got into the water, but the body is in good condition. I don't think the man auffered much from want of food."

"Is there anything to show that he passed through "Is there anything to show that he passed through

a struggle while living?" It is quite possible that he might have been foully dealt with and yet preserve no marks of what had been done to him. A blow on the back of the head would not necessarily leave an impression behind it, nor would blows delivered on other parts of the body. If, however, any blows were administered they did not kill; that man died from drowning himself or was drowned by others I cannot say. I am inclined to think he went into the river of his

Blindfolded and with his hands pinioned behind

"Yes, as he was thrown up by the river. We have similar cases on record. While such a method of solf-destruction is not common it has occurred beself-destruction is not common it has occurred before several times. You see, a man about to plunge
into the river and eternity at the same time may
want to shut out the sight of what he is doing and
where he is going as much as possible. I think
it is very likely a man with such a purpose
would adopt such a precaution as tying up his eyes.
Now a sensitive man or one who would commit
suicide would be apt to remove the horror of the act
as much as possible. That would in all probability
lead him to close his eyes, and to make doubly sure
of their remaining closed he tied a handkerchief
round his head."

as much as possible. That would in all probability lead him to close his eyes, and to make doubly sure of their remaining closed he tied a handkerchief round his head."

"You think he also tied his own hands?"

"I think it is possible that he tied them, but I won't say that they were not tied for him. Both the handkerchief and the cord were removed before the body was submitted to me. I am told the handkerchief was easily removed and the knot opened without difficulty. The cord shown me is an ordinary piece of package twine, and the loop made by the knot would easily admit of a man inserting both his hands, putting it first behind him, and then twisting them so that the cord became entangled and he could not release himself in the water. I think a good swimmer, bent on suicide, would eadopt this precaution against striking out and getting to the surface after he was in the water. It is natural for a man in omake an effort to prolong his life, and it would be natural for a man understanding this, as well as his own knowledge of the art of protecting his life in the water, who had made up his mind to die, to take this precaution against himself."

"He was a powerful man?"

"Remarkably so, and if he has been murdered there was more than one man concerned in the job. The frame is one of great strength, and the arms, while not developed like those of a man in the habit of rude exercise, are large, shapely and powerful. I don't think two men would have an easy time with him. Unless they took him unawares some of thom have been hurt. Another thing with relation to the binding of the exercise, are large, shapely and powerful. The frame is one of great strength, and the arms, while not developed like those of a man in the habit of rude exercise, are large, shapely and powerful. The impartance of the cords is found were very slight indeed, and were on the backs of the wrists, unless such as might nave been made after death. The impressions of the cords I found were very slight indeed, and were on the backs of the wrists,

Central Office gave it as his judgment yesterday that the man had been murdered. "He has never been in New York or we should have heard of him before this," said the detective, "These people are peouliar and live among themselves. If he had been hard up and wanted something to eat or money to buy it with he could easily have got it. He would have had nothing to do but go to any merchant in town trading with South American ports and obtain what assistance he needed. That man was an Indian both by father and mother—pure blood. The murder was slyly done. They drugged and bound him and then plunged him into the water. They didn't hit him on the head or drive a knife in him. No Certainly not. That would be an easily recognized murder, and as easily discovered. You've only got to find a murder, and if there are two or three in it one of the lot will get trightened, and then you have them. But in a case like this it is an entirely different story. Here there is a doubt about the manner of death, and they chuckle over the fine thing they have done. These South Americans—half Indian, half Spanish—are not like other people we have done. These South Americans—half Indian, half Spanish—are not like other people we have to deal with up here. They are slow of speech and cool. They don't drink strong drink, and are rarely to be caught napping. As soon as we know who the man was we shall be able to tell whether he died through politics, through money or for a woman. Look at the whole bearing of the case and you'll see cunning in it and calculation and premeditation. All that says suigide to the doctors, says foul play to the practical man. The idea of a man tying his own hands behind his own back to commit suicide! Why, if he stopped to do that he never would have killed himself. They say they have had several like it before; I never heard of one nor have I read of one in the papers."

"Well, I think he got pitched over a ship's side—that's what I think; but don't put me in the papers."

"Well, I think they could be tighter. T

it might have gone up the river arst."

"What are the stories going round here about him?"

"Well, I don't exactly know, but I've heard some of the men talking about a circus company coming up from somewhere down where that man belonged, and there was something about a stowawsy and a row. I don't know the right ins and outs of it myself. I heard one o' the boys say there was a woman walkin' up and down along the Battery wall there last night after dark, crying as hard as ever she could, and when one o' them went over near her she run off up to State street."

"Do you think any thieves got hold of the body before it was found?"

"You may be sure they didn't, or they wouldn't leave much clothes on it. No, that poor fellow come ashore jest as he went over, only the water took the life out o' him and the crabs had a bite at him. I s'pose they'll never find out anything about him."

SEEKING HIS WIFE.

SEEKING HIS WIFE.

Mr. Henry B. Livingston having recently returned to his home from a tour was, it appears, promptly served with papers taken out in habeas corpus proceedings on behalf of Mr. Eugene Amanton to obtain the custody of his wife, the latter claiming that since the employment of his wife by Mr. Livingston as a servant or nurse for his family in France ten years ago he has not seen her. Mr. Amanton charged her continuous absence to Mr. Livingston, and believing that the latter knew of her whereabouts brought the present proceedings. Mr. Livingston, in Supreme Court, chambers, yesterday, before Judge Lawrence, submitted through his counsel his return to the writ, in which he alleges that neither at the time of the allowance of said writ nor at any time since was the said Elise Boitard Amanton in his custody or restrained by him of her liberty, nor in his possession or power or in any way subject to his control. With this explicit denial, however, it seems that neither Mr. Amanton nor his counsel are satisfied, and on application Judge Lawrence gave until next Tuesday to traverse the return.

JAPAN.

THE HERALD AND THE LOOCHOO QUESTION-CHINA'S MODEL SANITARY SYSTEM-A PRESENT TO GENERAL GRANT-NORDENSEJOLD,

The intelligence of General Grant's views on the Locchoo question, published in the New Youx Hemand in September last, was received here with intense interest. It is now known that the government of Japan was strongly influenced General Grant's warning against the machi-nations of European agents, tending tow-ard a rupture between Japan and China for the advantage of unscrupulous aliens. At no time was there any real danger of war, but General Grant's admonitions amphasized certain peace. . . Great satisfaction is also expressed in government . circles at the friendly tone of the American press in representing the violation of quarantine by German Envoy in July last.

CHOLERA AND SANITARY MEASURES.

The latest returns of cholers show that upward of ninety thousand deaths have occurred. The epidemic is expected to cease entirely by the end of the present year. Extraordinary precautionary measures for the future are being applied to the minutest districts. It is now believed that the Japanese sanitary system is unsurpassed in the whole world.

The question of the illegal issue of government

paper money is still under investigation. Wild re paper money is sain under investigation. What is possible to circulate, but it is now understood that they are grossly exaggerated for speculative purposes. No positive facts are known, except that a certain number of government notes have been fraudulently issued, but the extent and the method of transaction are not yet known.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Duke of Genoa is cruising in Japanese waters

in the ship Vittor Pisani.

General Kawaji, Chief of Police, who recently returned from a European journey, died suddenly on

In August last General Grant presented a valuable drop curtain to the manager of the principal theates in Tokio, and the manager now sends in resurn a splendid set of harness, ornamented with gold and auered.

Professor Nordenskjöld, the Swedish Arctic explorer, is journeying homeward. He was received with complimentary demonstrations at Kobe and Nagasaki, and in the central and southwestern open

A Corean port, called Gensan, is about to open to Japanese trade.

Japan and Corea for the year ended June 30, 1879, show the reports from Corea to have been \$450,000, and the imports into Cores \$400,000, consisting chiefly of shirtings.

CHINA.

QUARREL BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES CON-SUL AND GOVERNOR HENNESSEY AT HONG KONG. Hong Kong, Oct 22, via Shanghai, Oct. 23, 1879.

There is a sensation in Hong Kong, caused by quarrel between Colonel Mosby and Governor Hennessey. The latter official, desirous to obofficial information concerning the opium traffic between Hong Kong and Macso, in order to check notorious and illegal practices, applied to Colonel Mosby for copies of the United States records of shipments, &c. The Governor alleges that the request was made for the pubernor alleges that the request was made for the public good and with perfect courtesy, the same request having been preferred to the other foreign consuls, and all were willingly responded to. Colonel Mesby alleges that the request implied a claim of the right to inspect consular documents, which he was bound to resent. The American citizens regret that the United States Consul has broken friendly relations with the Governor, who had previously shown him great attention and consideration. The actual merits of the question are not yet determined. The correspondence between Colonel Mesby and Governor Hennessey has not yet been published.

There is general curiosity among foreign residents to learn the result of the recent investigation into the alleged irregularities of the Hong Kong Consulate by General Stahl, specially appointed from the Department of State to conduct the inquiry.

PRESIDENT SALOMON'S ADDRESS TO THE PROPLE - HOPES OF A BRIGHTER FUTURE-THE NEW MINISTRY.

PORT AU PRINCE, Nov. 14, 1879.

President Salomon took the oath of allegiance to the Republic on Sunday, the 25th uit. There was a grand display of military, foreign Ministers and

Consuls. The new President has issued the following preclamation to the people and the army:

Fellow Citizens—It is now twenty years since I quitted our country, exiled by hatred and envy as a public enemy. I come here to-day, at your call, to fill the highest and most difficult mission that patriotism can impose on a man—that of repairing the evils of past disaster, and to raise up a country from the abyas into which it has been precipitated by long and bloody dissensions. It is not without hesitation that I accept the heavy responsibility that your suffrages have imposed on me. It I submit to the national wish it is because I find in my conscience the echo of all. Be persuaded, fellow citizens, I bring to the accomplishment of my task the most entire good will, the most serious desire for the welfare of all. I repeat, I hope to find in this society the most complete reciprocity of ideas and sentiments. The aspect of our country should suffice to appease all passions and to preach concerd. On all sides ruins; on all sides the bloody traces of our dissensions. We are without an army, without finances, without credit, without any industry. Our agriculture (the first basis of national wealth), scarcely out of its infancy, is already dying out. That which existed before has to be remade. Our country has always gone down between a ruin and a deception. In presence of proof of past d'atress on all sides and the future hid by so many clouds do not good sense and patriotism indicate the only way we have to follow? Ruise foreign credit, labor on our sail, seek fortune in individual energy and not in the pursuit of hazardous affairs, turn aside an uneasy young generation from seeking after public places to agriculture and industry, and by that create with order and activity means of credit and circulation without which nothing can be undetaken. Lastly, in place of political revolutions, which are only the coalition of general resources, substitute an economical revolution by encouragement and facilities placed within th ing proclamation to the people and the army :-

On Sunday last the new Ministry was appointed

Evereuss Le Roche, Minister of the Interior.
T. Lafontoon, Minister of Justice.
H. Picon, Minister of War and Marine.
Charles Latoristic, Minister of Finance.
S. Lafontant, Minister of Justice.
The body of the late President Salnave was

brought in smid an imposing ceremony, attended by President Salomon and a large guard of honor of the military. The body was taken to the cathedrai and afterward shipped on board the steamer Rouillion to Cape Hayti for interment there,

THE LECTURE PLATFORM

"Westminster Abbey" was the subject of the illustrated lecture delivered by Rev. Dr. J. C. Ecc trated lecture delivered by Rev. Dr. J. C. Eccleston, at Chickering Hall, yesterday afternoon, before a large and select sudience. Over fifty views were exhibited by the oxy-hydrogen light and explained by the lecturer in an interesting manner.

Dr. John H. Vincent delivered the fifth of a series of lectures being given under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Association Hall, in the evening. The subject chosen was "That Boy."

At Association Hall on Fourth avenue, above At Association In the evening, Mr. George W. Hood lectured on the ancient cities of Pempeli and Herculianeum. These cities, he said, were the sea side resorts of the ancient wealthy Romans, just as Sarstega, Cape May, Long Branch and Put-in-Hay were the resorts of the wealthy people of the United States.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Kindly permit a slight correction. The words "An American Expression" in the heading of my letter were not of my selection. I intended expressly to convey the idea that the objectionable word I referred to was never used by Americans: only repeated as mistakenty supposed to be a favorite English expression. To show my meaning I underlured the word "repeat," but the compositor paid no attention to that, and so a wrong meaning was given to my words. I do not use itsiles unless they are casantial to give a sentence its true meaning; but because itsiles are often abused most compositors think they should never be used. Where brevity is desirable they are often of great value. When my American friends repeat the word I objected to they commonly add "as Englishmen say," and appear to think the gross epithet will be pleasantly suggestive of home. Yours, truly. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-